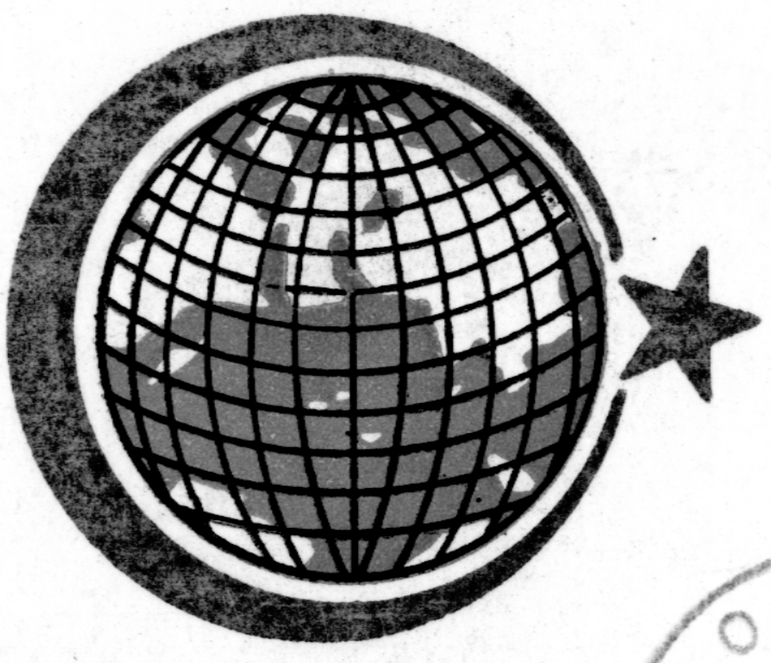


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# AFGHANISTAN

# REPORT

## NO. 29

## AUGUST 1986

CRISIS & CONFLICT ANALYSIS TEAM
THE INSTITUTE OF STRATEGIC STUDIES
8, KHYABAN-E-IQBAL F/6/3,
ISLAMABAD-PAKISTAN

# CRISIS AND CONFLICT ANALYSIS TEAM (CCAT) AFGHANISTAN

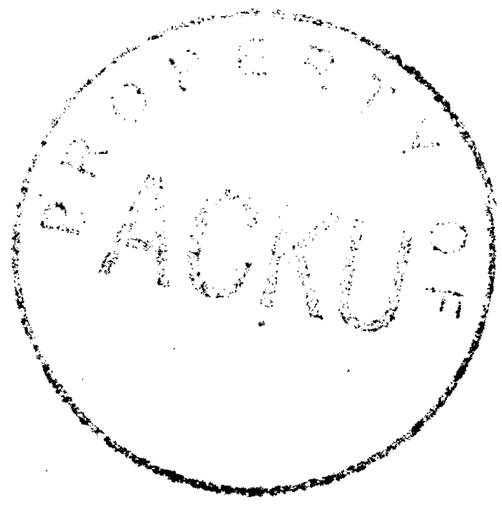
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1. The Crisis and Conflict Analysis Team comprises of leading academicians, strategists, researchers and policy analysts interested in the study of international relations. The members of this team meet periodically in groups; one team is devoted to the study of the Afghan crisis and conflict. In the light of carefully monitored information each group reviews current developments in its respective conflict area, and offers various policy options for consideration. While the Institute of Strategic Studies provides the forum, coordinates research and publishes the findings of the Crisis and Conflict Analysis Team, it does not necessarily share the views expressed by the team members whose participation in this group is in their individual capacity.

2. The information and overt intelligence incorporated in this report after collection, collation, and evaluation is based on primary and secondary sources of all the parties in the conflict. The primary sources availed are the monitoring reports of Pakistan Broadcasting Corporation covering Moscow, Tashkent, Dushambe and Kabul broadcasts, Afghan, Soviet, and other Embassy handouts, and information received from the Afghan Documentation Centre, Afghan Information Centre, the Afghan Islamic Press, and the Agency Afghan Press files. Secondary sources are the international media, and research papers and writings of the academicians. We are aware of the paucity of correct, complete and timely information from closed societies, as also the lack of formal and trained command, control, communication and intelligence set-up in the Mujahideen, as present in regular armies.

**— Editor**

# AFGHANISTAN REPORT: AUGUST 1986




RAJA EHSAN AZIZ
NASEEM RIZVI

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## ACRONYMS

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| AAP | = | Agency Afghan Press (Mujahideen). |
| AAPSO | = | Afro-Asian People's Solidarity Organization. |
| AAWC | = | All Afghanistan's Women Council |
| ADBA | = | Agricultural Development Bank of Afghanistan. |
| ALA | = | Association of Lawyers of Afghanistan (Karmal's). |
| APC | = | Armoured Personnel Carrier. |
| CC | = | Central Committee. |
| CP | = | Communist Party. |
| DRA | = | Democratic Republic of Afghanistan. |
| DYOA | = | Democratic Youth Organization of Afghanistan (Karmal's). |
| HIS | = | Haqiqat-e-Inqilab-e-Saur ('The Truth of the Saur Revolution'), daily newspaper (Karmal's). |
| HMV | = | Heavy Military Vehicles. |
| IHT | = | International Herald Tribune. |
| IRC | = | International Red Cross. |
| KHAD | = | State Secret Service (Karmal's). |
| KNT | = | Kabul New Times. |
| LOSPA | = | Local Organs of State Power and Administration (Karmal's). |
| NFF | = | National Fatherland Front (Karmal's). |
| NVDP | = | Ningarhar Valley Development Project. |
| PDPA | = | Peoples Democratic Party of Afghanistan (Karmal's). |
| POA | = | Pioneers Organization of Afghanistan (Karmal's). |
| PSFO | = | Peace, Solidarity and Friendship Organization (Karmal's). |
| RC | = | Revolutionary Council (Karmal's). |
| SAFS | = | Soviet Afghan Friendship Society. |
| TUA | = | Trade Unions of Afghanistan (Karmal's). |
| UJA | = | Union of Journalists of Afghanistan (Karmal's). |
| UNESCO | = | United Nations Educational Scientific and Cultural Organization. |
| UNGA | = | United Nations General Assembly. |
| VFA | = | Voice of Free Afghanistan. |
| VOA | = | Voice of America. |
| VOG | = | Voice of Germany. |
| VOIR | = | Voice of Islamic Revolutionary Afghanistan (reportedly based in Iran). |
| WDS | = | Western Diplomatic Sources. |
| WHO | = | World Health Organization. |
| YPO | = | Young Pioneer's Organization (Karmal's). |

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| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 'Jehad' | = | To strive, struggle, resist, fight against, as an article of Faith. One of the main tenets of Islam. |
| 'Mujahideen' | | Those who take part in Jehad against oppression and aggression, as an article of faith. |
| 'Jirga' | = | Assembly of Tribal Elders. |
| 'Loi Jirga' | = | National Assembly of Tribal Elders. |
| 'Afghanis' | = | Afghan Currency. (US$ 1 =130 Afghanis un-official; 50.6 official) |

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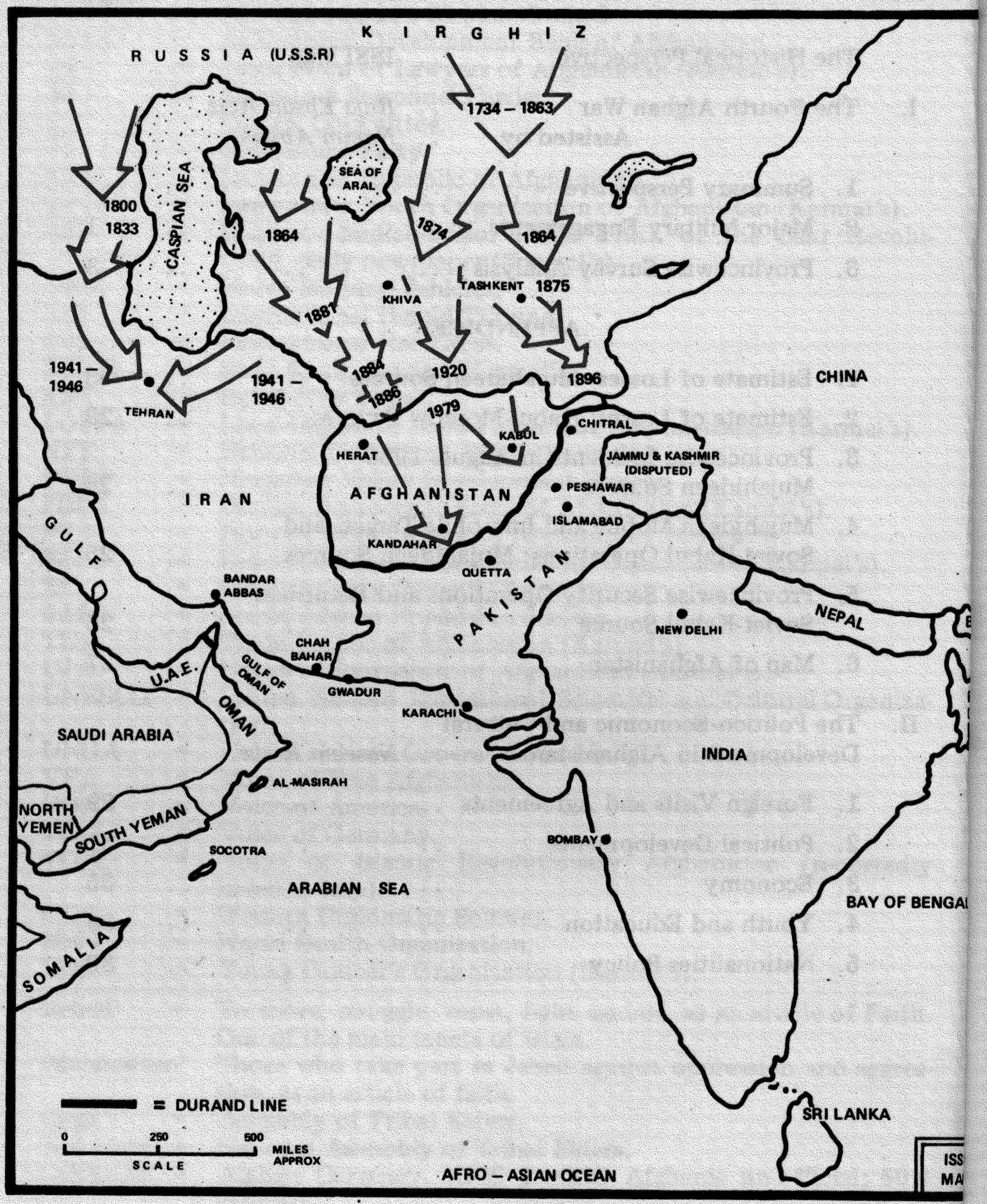
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# THE HISTORICAL PERSPECTIVE



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# I. — THE FOURTH AFGHAN WAR

## 1 — SUMMARY PERSPECTIVE (see map Appendix 6)

Mujahideen sources reported a total of 307 military engagements in 23 out of 29 provinces of Afghanistan. These 307 engagements comprised of 150 Mujahideen mobile and 106 immobile targets Soviet-Kabul security operations.

Following the general pattern of war in Afghanistan, the Soviet-Kabul forces made two prominent attempts during the past month, one in Qandahar and the other in Paktiya, to either dislodge the Mujahideen from strategic locations or to wrest from them the control of important supply routes. On their side the Mujahideen continued to embarrass the Kabul regime by striking at their political and military prestige points. According to reports the Mujahideen launched attacks on Dr. Najibullah's home-town Sayed Karam Paktiya and burned down his ancestral home. They also struck at the Qandahar airport and destroyed three Soviet jets. Reportedly 50 Soviet soldiers were killed in another Mujahideen attack at the Sarpooza garrison in Western Qandahar.

## 2 — MAJOR MILITARY ENGAGEMENTS

Qandahar witnessed a large number of military operations when Mujahideen frustrated a Soviet-Kabul offensive aimed at dislodging Mujahideen from positions near Qandahar city. Mujahideen not only put up stiff resistance but took bold initiatives to strike Soviet-Kabul forces at some very sensitive points including the Qandahar airport. Three Soviet jets were destroyed, Mujahideen also attacked Sarpooza garrison in Western Qandahar accounting for the death of 50 Soviet soldiers who were trapped in a burning fuel and ammunition depot. Traffic remained blocked on Qandahar — Herat highway for four days. During the first week of August Mujahideen conducted a series of attacks at Gardez, Ghalamagai, Mir Zaka and in Zazi cantonment.

*Gardez Offensive:* In order to re-open the road between Khost and Gardez the Soviet-Kabul forces organised an offensive from Khost cantonment. Soviets jets heavily shelled the Zawar front killing 30 Mujahideen and dropping mines in the area. Soviet troops then setup camps in Darghai and Vatiman areas of Khost to launch attack on

The author wishes to acknowledge the assistance provided by the Institute of Policy Studies, Islamabad, in the preparation of the this part of the monthly report.

Zawar. Fierce skirmishes took placed between Soviet-Kabul forces and Mujahideen. Mujahideen launched attacks on Dr. Najib's home town Sayed Karam and burned down his ancestral home. Many Soviet-Kabul troops were killed or wounded when mines planted by Mujahideen across the road blew up. Mujahideen stormed the newly established camps and forced the Soviet-Kabul troops to withdraw to Gardez.

*Kabul:* Mujahideen ambushed a convoy bound for Parwan, and inflicted losses. Mujahideen struck an Education Centre, a wood working factory, the cotton Market, Darul Aman, Shams Army Centre, Kohe-Surkh Soviet-camp during first 3 weeks of August. Mujahideen claim that their rocket attack caused a chain of explosions in the arms and ammunition depot of Qaragha some 15 km from Kabul. The explosions continued for the following day. Mujahideen stepped up their rocket attacks on Kabul city and inflicted damage to the Polish embassy complex.

## 3 — PROVINCEWISE SURVEY ANALYSIS

### Provinces Bordering Pakistan

**Nimruz**

Nil report from all sources.

**Hilmand**

*Mujahideen Sources:* Mujahideen attacked, July 26, Soviet-Kabul positions near Talkhak, between Grishk and Delaram, inflicting heavy losses on what was described as Soviet-Kabul 'base' and three posts. A number of tanks were destroyed and troopers killed.

**Qandahar**

*Mujahideen Sources:* In an operation in Mahalajat, Qandahar city, July 17, two tanks were destroyed and some soldiers killed, including Russians. An ammunition depot was blasted near Pak-Afghan border township Surab July 24. A number of Soviet-Kabul troops were killed in an encounter near Yakh Karaiz, Dand district, July 25.

Mujahideen attacked Soviet-Kabul troops in Shah Wali Kot district, July 26. Two APCs were destroyed. A tank and a Russian soldier were captured during a raid on Islam Darah Mahalajat, July 26.

A gas station was hit with rockets at Chehl-Zeena, July 26.

A tribal Malik described to be a Soviet agent (Mir Ahmed Khan) was captured alongwith 20 others in Dand, July 28. Mujahideen recovered arms and ammunition and a military jeep from them.

Mujahideen attacked and forced to retreat a contingent of Russians advancing towards Ajarib, July 30.

A Soviet-Kabul convoy was ambushed near Shah Agha, Khakraiz district, August 2. Four tanks and two army trucks were destroyed. Mujahideen fired missiles on Soviet commandos quartered in Manzil Bagh district of Qandahar, August 4. Eight commands killed. Two Soviet officers were captured alongwith some arms and ammunition. Mujahideen shot down a Soviet helicopter gunship while flying low over Mujahideen positions in Panjwai subdivision, August 6. The copter was hit by a missile fell near village Fairoze. Four crewmen were killed. Soviet-Kabul troops were killed and several injured in a Mujahideen attack at the Teachers Training Institute of Qandahar, currently being used for military purposes, August 8.

Mujahideen raided a Soviet-Kabul camp in Dand district on the night of August 8. Mujahideen attacked an army post in Mahalajat, August 9. A Soviet and three Kabuli soldiers captured during the raid were handed over to a local court. Mujahideen attacked an army post in Mahalajat, August 10. Mujahideen attacked Soviet-Kabul troops in Dand district, August 12. Mujahideen attacked two army posts in Manzil Bagh area, August 12. Nine Soviet-Kabul troops joined the Mujahideen in Dand district.

*Radio Tehran:* Fierce fighting continued in Kandahar province during July. United Press quoting Western diplomats in New Delhi said communists controlled only a few parts of Kandahar. They also said communists had killed over twenty five civilians. In an attack on Soviet-Kabul troops on Nimruz-Kandahar highway (date not mentioned), a military transport vehicle was destroyed during Mujahideen missile attack. In retaliation, residents of nearby villages were subjected to artillery fire, resulting in damage to property and casualties.

*IRNA* reported that Kandahar airport was subjected to rocket attacks by Mujahideen, 26 July, and three aircraft parked at the airport were destroyed. Heavy casualties were inflicted on Soviet-Kabul troops.

*BBC:* Mujahideen attacked several government facilities in Kandahar, August 11 and 15, with remote-controlled missiles and rocket launchers. Seven persons including the area Director of Aghan Secret Police were killed.

*VOA* also quoted Mujahideen sources as saying that they had killed a number of Soviet soldiers during a rocket attack on Kandahar airport. Three Soviet planes were claimed destroyed during the attack.

Fifty Soviet troops perished in a fire resulting from heavy shelling by Mujahideen in the outskirts of Kandahar, VOA reported, 31 August. VOA recalled that Mujahideen had been trying, since mid-January, to

break the siege of Afghan forces in the suburbs of Kandahar. They attacked and destroyed petrol and ammunition depots of the Soviets. In these attacks Mujahideen used BM-12 rocket launchers. Some tanks and military vehicles were destroyed. It was believed that the Soviet base which watches Herat-Hurman (Hilmand) highway in the west, was destroyed. Sources said that the highway remained closed for four days, while Soviet troops cleared debris.

*Radio Beijing:* Guerilla sources in Kandahar Province reported that they had shot down a Soviet helicopter gunship and killed four crew members. Resistance forces also say that they have recaptured a post after a week of fighting in which eighty Soviet and Kabul troops were killed (August 25, 1986).

*Radio Kabul:* Security forces wiped out a number of "bandits" of Mullah Malang group in Kandahar province (August 25, 1986).

*Radio Moscow:* On one Friday — date not mentiond — while a large number of people had gathered in Farqa Mubarak Jamia Masjid of Kandahar, an explosion took place. This exemplified the crimes of counter-revolutionaries (commentary August 12, 1986 Urdu).

**Zabul**

*Mujahideen Sources:* A Soviet military convoy suffered casualties and loss of tanks and trucks on a mine-field planted near sub-divisional township of Shah Joi, July 22. The convoy was proceeding to Qandahar. Eight Soviet-Kabul troops were killed and a tank destroyed by Mujahideen near Shehr-e-Safa, August 12. Similarly, a military convoy was hit by rockets in Koh Band area. Mujahideen repaired to their sanctuaries as Soviet-Kabul helicopters appeared on the scene. One Mujahid was killed.

Mujahideen attacked subdivisional headquarters of Daya Copan and freed 250 conscripts. The youths had earlier been rounded up by Soviet-Kabul authorities and lodged in military barracks. In this operation Mujahideen were assisted by some enlisted Afghan armed men. Mujahideen also destroyed an ammunition depot at Daya Copan (Date of attack not mentioned).

*VOIR:* Mujahideen attacked a military convoy in Kohkan area "a few days ago" and killed a number of communist troops. A Soviet tank was also destroyed. Mujahideen liberated 250 Afghan youths detained in a camp for the conscription in Zabul province (August 29).

*Radio Tehran:* Mujahideen killed a large number of communist troops in an attack on a military convoy in Zabul province. Eight tanks and (some) military transport trucks were destroyed (August 8). Mujahideen freed 250 young Muslims following an attck on a prison in

Zabul province (August 13).

*Radio Kabul:* As a result of military operations a number of saboteurs were wiped out in the outskirts of Zabul province and different kinds of arms were seized from the criminals by the armed forces (August 24).

**Ghazni**

*Mujahideen sources:* Soviet-Kabul attacked Yahya Khail Bazar, 19 July. Fourteen persons were killed and 8 injured. Three buses and six tractors were also destroyed. Mujahideen transportation routes pass through this area. Mujahideen attacked a Russian post between Taseng and Deh Yak, July 21, killing for soldiers and capturing their arms. Also on July 21 some tanks were blown up by mines between Pachak and Taseng. Mujahideen attacked Jandah and Rahdar areas in Muqar subdivision, July 27, and destroyed two barracks. A heavy gun, a wireless set and some vehicles were also destroyed. Mujahideen interrupted all the election arrangements of Soviet-Kabul administration in Ghazni province on August 10 when they launched simultaneous attacks at Qarabagh, Maqar, Shulgran, Targan and a Soviet army camp of Shatam. Mujahideen used long range guns, ground-to-ground missiles and rocket launchers to scare away organisers of elections at polling centres.

Two tanks were destroyed at Targan. After the Mujahideen attack Soviet-Kabul forces launched a ground-cum-air counter-attack at Targan which resulted in several deaths. An outstanding Mujahideen Commander, Maulawi Enayatullah, was killed in an ambush laid by the Russians in the Aab-Band subdivision, August 15. Maulawi Enayatullah was transporting arms and ammunition to the front. Another four Mujahideen were killed and five injured. Mujahideen abmushed an enemy convoy proceeding to Qarabagh from Ghazni, August 20. Some tanks and army trucks were destroyed and their crews killed. On August 24 Mujahideen ambushed a Soviet-Kabul convoy going to Ghazni from Zabul. In the attack occurring in the Qarabagh district an APC and an army truck was destroyed.

*VOC:* VOC quoting Resistance sources reported, August 3, that five Soviet soldiers had defected to them after securing "guarantees of safety". Three of the soldiers came from Soviet Uzbekistan. The soldiers negotiated the terms leading to their defection with their Commander in Ghazni province.

**Paktika**

*Mujahideen Sources:* More than 80 Soviet-Kabul troops were killed when Mujahideen attacked a Soviet-Kabul caravan trying to reach

isolated posts around Urgoon and Sarobi, July 12. Four government soldiers joined the Mujahideen. On the following day (July 13) a party of Soviet-Kabul troops was sent to collect dead bodies. Twenty of these soldiers joined Mujahideen. Mujahideen fired rockets at the 6th Frontier Brigade, KHAD office, radar station and posts of Sperkai and Pacha Khan in Wazay Khwa district, Agust 18.

**Paktiya**

*Mujahideen Sources:* Soviets stationed in Zazi cantonment shelled Al-Fatah centre of Mujahideen, but there was no loss of life on Mujahideen side, July 29. Soviet planes dropped 'toy bombs' in Al-Fatah centre area, July 29. In Mujahideen attacks on Zazi cantonment on July 29 a Russian adviser and a Kabuli political officer, alongwith eight soldiers, were killed. Mujahideen fired rockets and missiles on Zazi cantonment, July 30.

Fifty Soviet-Kabul troops were killed druing Mujahideen operations in Gardez during first week of August. Military garrison of Nari was also attacked. Mujahideen long range guns and heavy rocket launchers. Soviet-Kabul troops lost a tank, two trucks and a heavy gun.

Mujahideen attacked the home town of Dr. Najibullah, Seyed Karam, August 5. Fighting continued for three days. Two heavy guns and one armoured vehicle were destroyed in Seyed Karam's military camp. A local communist party leader, Abdul Hamd, three civilian officials and 20 troops were killed. Mujahideen captured Haji Sultan post, August 6, near Chamkani. Thirteen SK-47 and a wireless set fell to Mujahideen. Mujahideen attacked military posts of Ismail Khail and Khuna, August 9. On August 9, Soviet Aircraft shelled Mujahideen positions on the Zawar front. Thirty Mujahideen were killed. Soviets also dropped booby traps on Mujahideen routes leading to Zawar front.

Anticipating fresh Soviet offensive on Zawar front — following evidence of heavy concentration of Soviet-Kabul troops in Daraghai and Yatiman areas of Khost subdivision — Mujahideen started shifting heavy arms to safer places, August 10. In a clash with Mujahideen Soviet-Kabul troops lost a tank and five men. On August 12 Soviet-Kabul troops attacked Mujahideen positions near Hazrat Mohammad. Fighting started about 8.00 a.m. and continued till 16.00 hours. Three of the advancing APCs were blown up by mines. Twenty five of the enemy including "Pisto", Militia Commander, were killed.

Even as Soviet-Kabul troops were advancing towards Hazrat Mohammad on August 12, Soviet aircraft started bombardment of the Mujahideen base at Zhawar. They continued attacking Mujahideen positions on August 13. There were some casualties among the Mujahi-

deen. Soviet-Kabuls failed to dislodge Mujahideen at Zhawar. During another raid on village Syed Karam, August 18, the ancestral home of Dr. Najibullah was burnt. Five guards were killed. Eleven troopers were killed during an attack on Alamgi post near Syed Karam. Two armoured cars and one Dashka machine gun were destroyed.

*VOIR:* Mujahideen destroyed a post of communist troops during an operation in Khost, killing seven and injuring three. In Mazdaka area an enemy tank was destroyed and five troops killed.

*Radio Tehran:* The Afghan Muslim revolutionaries in an operation in Paktiya province, killed six communist troops and injured many others. In retaliation, Soviet aircraft bombarded residential areas in southeast of Gardez and killed and injured many Afghan Muslims (August 16). Mujahideen attacked a military post of Soviet-Kabul troops in Khost area when it was being visited by the Communication Minister of Kabul regime, August 18. Three Soviet-Kabul troops were killed or injured. In another attack Mujahideen killed nine government troops.

More than 35 Soviet-Afghan troops were killed or injured and four APCs were destroyed during a surprise attack on communist troops on Kabul-Jalalabad highway in mid-August (August 27).

*BBC:* There are indications that Afghan government is going to launch a new offensive in Paktiya province. A large number of troops have been concentrated in Gardez and the government has warned the tribes that it wants to open the road between Khost and Gardez (August 12).

*VOA:* Afghan Mujahideen sources believe that Kabul regime might be planning a big offensive for opening strategically important Gardez-Khost highway which had been closed by Mujahideen for the last six years in the eastern province of Paktiya near Pakistani border. Mujahideen are of the view that the attack will be launched on the eve of the Muslim festival of Eidul Azha. Leaflets written in Pashto language have been dropped by planes in the tribal area around the 125 miles long highway linking Gardez with Khost. The leaflets say that the highway had been blocked on the instigation of United States, China and Pakistan. Mujahideen sources say that Mujahideen were taking positions to deal with the big offensive (August 12).

Afghan Government offensive to regain control of a strategic highway in eastern Paktiya province is reported to have been disrupted by a series of guerrilla attacks (August 26).

*Radio Beijing:* Afghan resistance forces conducted rocket attack on two Soviet-Kabul military posts in Paktiya early this month (August 9).

*Radio Kabul:* A six-member group of counter-revolutionaries which wanted to cross into Afghanistan for terrorism was arrested by Border Guards at Spinbuldak (August 24). The Afghan armed froces have wiped out a large number of saboteurs in Paktiya province. A large quantity of arms and ammunition was seized from the criminals (August 29).

**Ningarhar**

*Mujahideen Sources:* Mujahideen attacked Soviet-Kabul Brigade 71 installations in Achin and Ghani Khel july 27. Six posts were wiped out and many militia men were killed. Three Mujahideen were also killed. Five AK-47 and some other items were seized. 28 July: Mujahideen captured six "burglars who plundered people" in the neighbourhood of Basul in the "name of Mujahideen". Two Khad agents were captured on Torkham-Jalalabad highway near Ghani Khel, July 29. August 1: A large communist force was seen to have moved to Jalalabad from Kabul. Mujahideen destroy eight Soviet-Kabul posts in Achin district. Two Mujahideen were killed and four injured in the operation. On the same day, Mujahideen attacked troops in Ghani Khel. August 3: Mujahideen forced a Soviet-Kabul contingent to retreat when it attacked Mujahideen in Hazar Nau area. August 3: Two enemy tanks were destroyed. AAP said on August 15 that the Mujahideen had frustrated an attack of Soviet-Kabul forces on their centre located in Ningarhar province. Mujahideen fired rockets on security post in Mehman Dara, Goshta subdivision, August 5. Security post was destroyed. Five troopers killed. On August 7, Mujahideen hit another security post, at Kalinor, killing 7 soldiers. Four troopers were captured. Security post building was damaged. On August 10, a bomb exploded at the entrance of Ningarhar airfield killing 15 and wounding 31 Soviet-Kabul soldiers. Deputy Commander and 30 militia men belonging to Nabi Jan Khan post in Kalau surrendered to Mujahideen, August 10. Militia Commander of another post in Surkhrud joined Mujahideen. In both cases they brought in AK-47s. Fifteen civil and military officers were killed when a bomb exploded in the waiting room of Jalalabad airport on August 11. On August 14 a force of 60 Russian tanks and military vehicles appeared before Torkham and Daka (on Pak-Afghan frontier) and shelled Mujahideen positions with rockets and other heavy weapons in the area. Some shells also fell on the Pakistan side of the border. One of the shells hit a pick-up vehicle and killed its two occupants near Shalman. The communists captured six Mujahideen in the Chaprihar subdivision, August 15. Mujahideen shot down a jet fighter in the vicinity of Zawa, Khugiani district, August 16. The

pilot was rescued by helicopters. On August 17, Soviet aircraft bombarded the villages of Mazina and Shpola in Rudat district. A Russian tank was blown up near Jalalabad airport by a land mine, August 17. Mujahideen captured Khushgan post in Chaprihar area, August 18. Mujahideen fired ground-to-ground rockets at Jalalabad airport on August 21 night. Two helicopters were destroyed. Among the ten killed were believed to be two Russians. On August 23, Mujahideen in Khugiani area hit back on attacking Soviet Aircraft with AA. One of the planes crashed. Sixteen militia men were killed during a Mujahideen attack on a security post near Chaknur, August 28. Four vehicles which formed part of a Soviet-Kabul force sent to Shinwar to set up security posts were destroyed by land mines, August 28.

*VOIR:* Mujahideen exploded a powerful bomb at the Jalalabad airport, August 12.

*VOG:* Western diplomats in New Delhi said sixteen people were killed and over thirty injured when a suitcase bomb exploded at Jalalabad airport "two weeks ago".

Heavy fighting is reported from Northern and Eastern Afghanistan.

*Radio Kabul:* In combined operations in Shinwar division, a number of counter-revolutionary elements were crushed. A big quantity of arms and ammunition was confiscated from the bandits (August 8).

One hundred and eight compatriots returned to their homes in Goshta Woleswali. (August 19).

*Radio Moscow:* Afghan security forces liberated many areas of Shinwar district from counter-revolutionaries recently. They eliminated dozens of dacoits during the operations. Several weapons including rocket launchers were seized. The security forces also captured two radio stations of counter-revolutionaries which were used to maintain contacts with Pakistan based special western agencies (August 8).

**Kunar**

*Mujahideen Sources:* During the third week of July, Mujahideen attacked Soviet-Kabul positions in Shigal and inflicted considerable losses in men and materials to the enemy. Two Soviet-Kabul posts were wiped out. Fourt soldiers were killed. In another operation Mujahideen frustrated a major enemy offensive in Dangam area. Thirty six Russians were killed and 50 wounded. Twelve Mujahideen were killed and 7 wounded. Also during that period Mujahideen attacked Soviet-Kabul posts at Narang, Paich Kali, Nau Abad and Sarkani. Some enemy vehicles including tanks were destroyed. Mujahideen commander Khan Mohammad was killed during operations. A tank was destroyed and four soldiers killed during a Mujahideen operation, 25 July. Two

enemy posts were attacked near Asmar, July 25. Soviet-Kabul conducted a combined ground cum air attack on Badil valley, July 28. Five Mujahideen killed.

August 6: Soviet-Kabul soldiers supported by militia men who had moved out in strength from Asmar, apparently for Barikot, reached Shal and Capku. Their intention seemed to be to seal Mujahideen communications in the vicinity of Barikot, with Pakistan as well as Laghman, Kunar, Panjsher, Parwan, and Badakhshan. Meanwhile, Soviet-Kabul authorities were repairing and rebuilding roads in Dab area.

August 9: Mujahideen ambush a large mechanized force of Russians and Kabuli troops near Asmar. A number of Russian and Afghan army men were killed and three tanks destroyed. One 76 mm cannon and several trucks were also destroyed. Mujahideen seized a quantity of arms and ammunition. The Soviet-Kabul force was obliged to retreat. Mujahideen conducted rocket and mortar attacks on Asmar and security posts around Asmar on August 12 and 23.

*VOIR:* Fierce fighting is continuing between Afghan Mujahideen and Soviet Afghan troops near Barikot on Pak-Afghan border. This follows arrival of reinforcement to the besieged Barikot garrison (August 10).

*BBC:* Fierce fighting is reported around Barikot. About nine hundred Mujahideen were stated to be fighting an Afghan government force which arrived in a Barikot suburb to relieve the besieged garrison. A guerilla commander said that nearly fifty Soviet-Kabul troops were killed or wounded and four surrendered. A heavy gun, two transport vehicles and two helicopters were also damaged (August 9).

*VOA:* An Afghan Mujahideen commander said Mujahideen are engaged in fierce fighting against Soviet-led forces outside Barikot contonment (August 9).

*Radio Beijing:* Afghan resistance forces say they killed 40 Soviet-Kabul troops and destroyed three tanks during fighting early this month in Kunar province (August 25).

**Badakhshan**

*Mujahideen Sources:* In the third week of July, Mujahideen recaptured the strategic pass of Wardaruj which gives access to the Badakhshan capital, Faizabad and the Pamir valley after a week long battle, August 23. Twenty Mujahideen were killed and 70 injured. The enemy lost 80. Mujahideen also captured 92 Kabuli troops including two officers, as well as, 18 machine guns, 310 AK-47 and a quantity of eatables.

Soviet-Kabul troops and Mujahideeen clashed near Qarah Kamar, July 31. In the fighting that continued for sixy days the Soviet-Kabul force lost a number of tanks and hundreds of soldiers, including Russians. Mujahideen suffered twenty killed and 55 wounded. Soviet-Kabul troops attack on Qarah Kamar was repulsed.

*VOIR:* Seven hundred communist troops, including Soviet military officers, were killed in fighting lasting for six days in Badakhshan (August 3).

*Radio Tehran:* Fierce combats have taken place between Afghan freedom fighters and Soviet-Afghan troops in Takhar and Badakhshan province as a result of which hundreds of communist troops were killed or injured (August 2).

*VOA:* Soviet planes are continuing to bomb guerilla positions in North-Eastern Afghanistan in an attempt to regain control of a strategic valley. Fourteen Soviet and Afghan military posts in that valley had (earlier) been reported to have fallen to resistance forces. The 75 km Warduja valley was the main route for the Soviet invasion on Faizabad (capital city of Badakhshan) in 1979. Latest reports out of Badakhshan indicated that Soviet planes were conducting daily attacks in an attempt to dislodge the guerillas from the Warduja valley (August 21).

**Takhar**

*Mujahideen Sources:* A Russian force attacked Taluqan (provincial centre) July 11. A number of civilians were killed and houses destroyed. Mujahideen attacked Soviet-Kabul garrison headquarters in Farkhar District August 17 and 20. A large number of Soviet-Kabul troops were killed. Two hundred and ten soldiers were captured. Also seized were 213 light weapons, 15 heavy weapons and large quantity of ammunition and foodstuff and garments. Five Mujahideen killed and 8 injured.

*VOIR:* Fierce fighting between Mujahideen and Soviet-Kabul troops took place in Takhar (August 11).

*Radio Tehran:* Fierce battles have taken place between Afghan freedom fighters and Soviet-Afghan troops in Takhar and Badakhshan as a result of which hundreds of communist troops were killed or wounded (August 12).

*BBC:* Anti-government rebels say they have captured an isolated garrison in the extreme North-East of the country (Takhar) killing more than a hundred government troops on August 17 and 20 (August 25).

*Radio Kabul:* Twenty nine members of the Islamic Party of Gul Badin band who were involved in acts of subversion and disruption in Rustak and Ghaab areas of Takhar province, were arrested by the Security Forces recently. According to another report, a forty member

group of counter-revolutionaries voluntarily surrendered itself to the security forces alongwith their arms in Takhar province (August 25).

**Kunduz**

*VOIR:* It was announced in Kabul that a number of officials in Kunduz province have been sentenced from twelve to twenty years of imprisonment on charges of extending help to Mujahideen (August 9).

**Baghlan**

*Mujahideen Sources:* Mujahideen attacked a mobile military force in Baghlan city, August 5, damaging a tank and an armoured car. Two Mujahideen were injured. Mujahideen attacked a security post in Baghlan, August 6 night. Four Soviet-Kabul soldiers were killed. Two Mujahideen were also captured by security forces.

*Radio Kabul:* Armed forces in the outskirts of Baghlan province wiped out a large number of saboteurs and bandits. Huge quantities of arms including fifty ground-to-ground missiles and four crates of hand-grenades seized.

**Balkh**

*Mujahideen Sources:* 30 June, Soviet-Kabul troops ambush Mujahideen in Shadian area. Three Mujahideen killed, beside 8 Soviet-Kabul troops.

2 July, Soviets attack Mujahideen controlled areas in Shadian. Twenty nine soldiers killed.

10 July, Mujahideen attack three security posts in Baghi Raq area, Balkh district. Posts destroyed.

17 July, A Soviet adviser, a Khan agent and a captain of the Kabul Army were killed by Mujahideen in Hayratan. (Hayratan is a town on Soviet border through which most convoys pass on their way to Kabul from the Soviet Union).

According to another report Mujahideeen attack an army camp in Choba area on Mazar Sharif-Shiberghan highway on July 24. Eight Soviet troops were killed.

On 27 July Mujahideen ambush a military convoy in Koh Albarz area. After six hours of fighting the convoy was forced to return. Ten Soviet-Kabul troops killed.

Mujahideen destroyed an armoured vehicle by rocket fire in Hisarak and Samarkandian area on July 28.

*VOIR:* Fierce clashes between Mujahideen and Soviet-Kabul troops were reported from Balkh. (11 November).

*Radio Tehran:* Thirteen Soviet-Kabul troops were killed by the

Mujahideen in Mazar-e-Sharif (23 July).

*VOIR:* Fierce clashes were reported between Mujahideen and Soviet-Kabul forces in Balkh. A senior Soviet army officer was reported killed by Mujahideen in Hairatan area (August 11).

*Radio Tehran:* Thirteen Soviet-Afghan troops were killed by Mujahideen in Mazar-e-Sharif (August 23).

*Radio Kabul:* The Armed Forces in the course of operations in Sholgarrah Woleswali of Balkh province wiped out a gang of saboteurs, destroying their three strongholds in the area (August 24).

**Samangan**

*Mujahideen Sources:* Soviet-Kabul forces attacked the villages of Sanjdak, Takh-e-Rustan, Charamgari, Zaharili and Inaja during the second week of July. They also attacked Mujahideen positions in the area. During the fighting 100 Soviet-Kabul soldiers were killed or injured and three tanks and five vehicles destroyed. Also, thirteen soldiers surrendered to Mujahideen.

Soviet-Kabul troops shelled and bombarded Mujahideen positions, destroying many houses.

Mujahideen shot down two helicopters and captured a tank.

Another report (dated 29 July) said that Soviet-Kabul troops heavily bombarded Mujahideen centres and villages around the Aibak city (Provincial headquarters) and that a large number of houses had been destroyed.

In Samangan province Muslim Mujahideen blasted an oil and gas pipeline. (11 July).

Severe clashes between Mujahideen and the Soviet-Kabul troops are continuing around the Aibak city. Freedom fighters shot down two planes with anti-aircraft guns. (28 July).

**Jozjan**

*Mujahideen Sources:* Fighting erupted in the Aqcha district when Soviet-Kabul forces attempted to encircle Mujahideen positions. They attacked villages with artillery and also from the air for three days. There were casualties among the Soviet-Kabul forces, the Mujahideen and local villagers. The encirclement operations which started in July continued into August. Another report said that 200 dislodged villagers from Jozjan had reached Pakistani border town of Peshawar.

*VOIR:* Informed sources said that in fierce battles on the northern war fronts during the last two months, more than three thousand families have been dislodged from their ancestral homes (August 3).

*Radio Kabul:* Twenty families have returned to their homes in

Sana-Charak Woleswali of Jozjan province recently (August 10). One Mohammad Aman, leader of a 180-member band recently surrendered himself to the security forces in Sange Charak Woleswali of Jozjan province (August 30).

**Faryab**

*Mujahideen Sources:* Soviets attacked Mujahideen positions in Chah-e-Qasem area, July 7. Mujahideen attacked a security post near Qala-e-Qarez, July 15). In fighting in Faryab province in July more than 30 communists were killed or injured. Two tanks were also destroyed. Mujahideen suffered seven killed and 15 injured.

**Badghis**

*Mujahideen Sources:* Fourteen Afghan soldiers joined Mujahideen in Badghis, July 11. They brought along a track full of arms and ammunition.

## Province Bodering Iran

**Herat** (Also bordering Soviet Union)

*Mujahideen Sources:* Soviet-Kabul troops attacked Mujahideen centre in Ghorian subdivision, 60 km west of Herat, July 26. Twenty government troops and 12 Mujahideen were killed. A tank, three military trucks and a tractor were destroyed. On August 12, Soviet-Kabul troops with the help of tanks, MiG fighters and helicopter gunships attacked Mujahideen in Doab district. Hundreds of Soviet-Kabul troops were killed. Four jets and 14 tanks were also destroyed. There were 38 casualties on the Mujahideen side. Mujahideen attacked retreating Soviet-Kabul troops in the Doab area on August 13. Soviet-Kabul forces mounted heavy attacks on Mujahideen positions in Kakara area, August 17. A large number of jets, helicopters and armoured vehicles accompanied the infantry. There were heavy casualties on both sides. Soviet-Kabul lost two jet fighers 3 helicopters and 20 vehicles.

According to another report from Islam Qila thirty planes, 50 helicopters and three thousand troops were taking part in the "biggest offensive" against Mujahideen 20 kms from Iranian border on August 27. Over 100 Soviet-Kabul troops were killed while two MiG planes and three helicopters were shot down. Mujahideen destroyed 18 tanks/other military vehicles. Mujahideen lost 20 men. Another 60 Mujahideen were inured.

*VOIR:* Mujahideen claimed they have shot down a MiG fighter in Andraskand Woleswali in Herat province (August 4). According to an-

other report Mujahideen shot down an enemy plane in Ghorian Woleswali (August 6). A miliatry convoy of Soviet-Kabul troops which was on its way to Herat from Kakara area was attacked by Mujahideen near Khawaja Uala (August 8). Three days later Mujahideen attacked security post of Abdul Wahab Caravan Sarai near Herat city, killing four government soldiers (August 8). A Soviet bomber was shot down by Murjahideen AA on sixth day of continuing battles between Soviet-Kabul troops and Mujahideen in Joya area of Herat province. A large number of Soviet-Afghan troops have been killed or injured while eighteen Soviet tanks were destroyed (August 26). Fighting between Mujahideen and Soviet-Kabul troops is continuing in Obeh Woleswali for the last one week. One hundred Soviet-Kabul troops have been killed. In Obeh Woleswali Mujahideen shot down five jets and destroyed 20 tanks (August 27).

*Radio Tehran:* Afghan Muslim revolutionaries shot down an aircraft in Ghorian city of Herat province recently. Both the pilot and his assistant were killed. Muslim revolutionaries foiled an attack of the communist troops in Ghorian city. Twenty communist troops were killed in this combat while four tanks and military vehicles were destroyed. (August 6).

The biggest military base of Soviet-Afghan troops in the west of Herat was destroyed by Afghan Mujahideen. According to IRNA, in the attack which took place last week, a number of Soviet tanks, APCs, an ammunition depot and a big store of foodstuff and fuel were set on fire.

In retaliation, the Soviet-Kabul planes and artillery subjected civilian population of the area to heavy shelling and bombardment causing heavy losses. One of the Soviet-Kabul commanders and a number of Afghan government troops alongwith their arms and ammunition joined the ranks of Mujahideen (August 7).

*Radio Tehran:* A major offensive launched by Soviet-Kabul troops against Mujahideen in Herat province was repulsed by the Freedom Fighters. According to IRNA more than one hundred communist troops were killed while three Soviet MiGs and twenty tanks and APCs were destroyed (August 25).

*BBC:* Both the Afghan government sources and Mujahideen have reported fierce fighting recently in the city of Herat. The guerillas reported a big offensive by the government. The operation was carried out with the help of hundreds of army vehicles supported by aircraft. They said that the fighting was still continuing (August 27).

*Radio Kabul:* Armed forces in Herat province wiped out terrorist bands. Different kinds of arms and ammunition were sezied by the

armed forces from these criminals.

According to another report armed forces captured 15 ammunition depots of counter-revolutionary elements in Kakara area. Two groups of saboteurs were also wiped out in the area. The remnants of the band who were unable to offer any resistance fled to Iran (August 25).

Counter-revolutionaries have killed a noble patriotic religious figure and Imam of Jamia Mosque of Obey Woleswali of Herat province yesterday; (August 25).

With the assistance of the prople of Herat province, various hideouts of the counter-revolutionary bands have recently been destroyed and a number of saboteurs and criminal bands wiped out by the Afghan armed forces. Eleven saboteurs were also arrested during the operation. (August 31).

*Radio Moscow:* Soviet newspaper IZVESTIA reports fierce fighting continued in Kakara and Sharshara area of Herat province for three days... It was particularly difficult operation because the border was close to Iran and there were hurdles in the use of air force, guns and tanks. Mines were laid all around. It was difficult to reach the enemies and cut off their retreat. Consequently, one contingent was dropped in the valley of mountain number 830 (whose direction is towards Iran) and a few days later, the areas of Kakara and Sharshara were completely liberated from the counter-revolutionaries. More than two hundred enemies and volunteers were killed and scores of arms and ammunition depots were found... (August 29).

**Farah**

Nil report from all sources.

**Nimruz**

See "Provinces Bodering Pakistan" above.

**Central Afghanistan**

**Bamiyan**

Nil report from all Surces.

**Uruzgan**

Nil report from all sources.

**Ghor**

Nil report from all sources.

## Kabul and Adjacent Provinces

### Kabul

*Mujahideen Sources:* 8 July, An explosion is heard and sends out shockwaves from the Bagram air base. 15 July, Mujahideen attack Soviet-Kabul "headquarters" in Mir-Bachakot district. 16 July, Mujahideen attack a convoy near Kalakan along Salang highway. Some tanks, oil tankers and trucks destroyed. Traffic remained closed for 5 hours. 17 July, Mujahideen attack Bagram air base with 122mm rockets. Several aircraft destroyed and an ammunition dump blasted. 18 July, Soviet "headquarters" in Khairkhana attacked with 122mm rockets. 24 July, Mujahideen shell Tapai Taj Baig area where the "central core" of Soviet force resides along with the Russian Embassy and the Ministry of Defence. Using 122mm rockets Mujahideen inflicted damage to life and property. 30 and 31 July, during the night sounds of a series of explosions is heard in Kabul 2 August, Mujahideen attack Soviet-Kabul security posts in Char Asyab district. More than twenty soldiers, including 5 Russians killed. 6 July, Mujahideen make rocket attack on the Soviet military convoy on Jalalabad-Kabul highway destroying four tanks. 8 July, residential area of the army in Charsiab attacked with rockets. 9 July, a carpentary factory and cotton market in down town Kabul attacked with surface-to-surface rockets. Flames could be seen rising for hours.

18 and 19 August, Mujahideen continue rocket attacks on army camps and facilities in Kabul city. 23 August, Mujahideen fire rockets at Haji Malang post killing four soldiers and injuring several others. 23 August, Mujahideen fire BM-12 rockets at Jabl-e-Surkh (Russian) army camp.

On August 27 Mujahideen fired 107mm rockets at the military installations in Qargha, 10 km from Kabul city, causing a powerful explosion. The balst was caused by rockets falling in an ammunition depot about 10:15 p.m. Reports of blasts continued to be heard even on the following day. A number of houses of military officers and office were destroyed.

A number of security posts dotted Qargha. These posts had earlier been under repeated attacks by Mujahideen. Najib and many other highups in Kabul visited the site soon after the blasts subsided. Kabul radio attributed the blast to "technical defects".

*VOIR:* A severe explosion took place in the military ammunition depot in Kargha area of Kabul. It may be recalled that Afghan Mujahideen have recently stepped up their activities in and outside Kabul city. A few days ago, two Air-Force installations were attacked

by Mujahideen at Bagram. As a result of these operations three helicopters were destroyed and a number of Russian soldiers were killed (August 28).

*Radio Tehran:* The Muslim Afghan revolutionaries attacked with rockets several places in Kabul city including "Darul Aman" where the Soviet Consulate and the headquarters of communist troops are located. Similarly, Mujahideen launched missile attacks on two military bases of Soviet-Afghan troops near Kabul in the recent past. Travellers arriving in India confirmed that losses were caused to the Soviet-Afghan troops by the Mujahideen (August 22).

*BBC:* Guerillas fighting the government in Afghanistan are reported to have stepped up their rocket attacks on the capital Kabul damaging the Soviet and Polish embassies in the city. Meanwhile, there are signs that a government offensive may be launched soon to reopen an important highway in Paktiya province. Western diplomats in Islamabad say that tension rose in Kabul over the past week as anti-government guerillas stepped up their rocket attacks on the capital. Night of 8th August, they say, was the noisiest so far this year with an estimated twenty to thirty rockets falling in different parts of the city. Both Polish and Soviet embassy complexes were reportedly hit (August 12). Western diplomatic sources in Pakistan say that fires are still burning after an ammunition depot, just outside the Afghanistan capital Kabul, exploded in a spectacular fashion on Tuesday night. The sources say the explosions continued for more than five hours near the divisional headquarters of the 8th Afghan Army Division on the outskirts of Kabul. After the fire-flashes the explosions quickly picked up tempo and came rapidly in succession for about two hours. At midnight there were extremely loud explosions followed by a ball of fire which rose about a thousand feet into the area and a huge cloud of smoke. An Enormous shock was felt and windows shattered in the centre of Kabul, ten kilometres away. Diplomatic sources say these explosions could have been caused by SA-2 rockets going off. An SA-2 rocket site is believed to be situated near the ammunition depot. Fire engines and ambulances rushed from the city centre throughout the night. The fire was still burning ten hours later. The Afghan leader, Dr. Najibullah and the Defence Minister Nazar Mohammad visited the scene in the early hours of the morning (August 28).

*VOA:* Western diplomats say as many as forty people may have been killed in explosion that rocked an Afghan military installation near Kabul. Yesterday the diplomats reported explosions at the ammunition depots of Afghan Army's 8th Division. Kabul Radio later confirmed the explosion saying it was caused by a technical problem

at the depot (August 28).

They say there are reports of renewed fighting between Soviet led Afghan troops and resistance forces near the Afghan capital of Kabul. Diplomats say the battle appeared to be for control of the strategic highway between Kabul and Logar province, 25 km to the south. The reports said, rebel forces downed at least two aircraft with ground-to-air missiles and destroyed 16 armoured vehicles with landmines. Refugees from Logar province were reported to be arriving in Kabul to escape the fighting (August 26). Resistance reports from Afghanistan say the rebels have shot down a jet aircraft bombing their positions near the Pakistani border (August 22).

*Radio Kabul:* The Afghan security forces have killed a number of terrorists in the Paghman Ulaswali and destroyed their hideouts. A huge quantity of weapons was also seized from the criminals. (August 9). Our five hundred compatriots of Hazara nationality who had fled the country under the venomous and a false propaganda of the counter-revolutionary elements returned to Kabul yesterday, by availing the general amnesty decree of the government. The delegation of the Hazara Central Council welcomed them at Kabul International Airport (August 15).

The Armed Forces in the course of successful operations in Paghman Woleswali of Kabul province wiped out a large number of counter-revolutionaries. Huge quantities of American and Chinese-made arms were recovered from the criminals (August 26). Bakhtar correspondent has reported that an ammuniton depots of the armed forces exploded in Karga area last night due to technical reasons. Comrade Najib, General Secretary of the Party's Central Committee also visited the place of explosion and supervised the relief operations. The Politburo of the Central Committee of Peoples Democratic Party at a meetting discussed the explosion in Kargha area. The Politburo appointed a government commission under the National Security Minister Major General Farouq Yaqubbi to investigate into the matter. The Politburo also entrusted the Council of Ministers the task of rehabilitation of the affectees of the blast (August 28).

**Parwan**

*Mujahideen Sources:* 15 July, Mujahideen attack Soviet-Kabul troops and vehicles on the Jablus-seraj Parwan portion of the Salang highway destroying two trucks and killing ten soldiers. 23 July, a Mujahid who had disguised himself as a government soldier enters an ammunition depot at Bagram air base and ignites it. Dad Mohammad Khan himself perished but also destroyed as a result of the blast were

three parked helicopters and a number of barracks. Twenty two Soviet troops were believed to have been killed. 30 July, Mujahideen attack Togchi post, killing three soldiers. 4 August, Mujahideen attack security posts in Charikar. Six soldiers killed. 6 August, Mujahideen attack Bagram air base with ground-to-ground rockets. A number of Russians were killed or injured. Two helicopters destroyed. 10 August, Mujahideen attack posts in Nejrab area inflicting "considerable losses". One Mujahid also killed. 16 August, Mujahideen fire rockets on a mobile military force near Qila Nasro (close to Bagram airport). A tank damaged. 17 August, Mujahideen using rockets attack security posts and transport near Haibet Khel. Twenty four soldiers killed, ten captured. Three boxes of hand-grenades seized. Three Mujahideen were also killed. Soviet planes heavily bombarded villages in Qarah Bagh area, August 21, 22, 23 and 24. Mujahideen fired ground-to-ground rockets on Bagram air base on August 25. Three aircraft destroyed, several buildings damaged.

*VOIR:* Mujahideen rocketted Bagram air base and a secuirty post in the vicinity of the base recently. As a result six tanks and three helicopters were destroyed. According to another report enemy planes bombarded a populated area of Qara Bagh on Kabul-Parwan highway recently. A number of military posts were subjected to attack in Charikar area last week (August 12).

**Napisa**

Nil report from all sources.

**Laghman**

*Mujahideen Sources:* Mujahideen attack district headquarters of Garghayee with rockets, August 15. Sixteen "communists" were killed or injured.

**Logar**

*Mujahideen Sources:* 1 July, Soviets bombard Khab and Khail villages. Twenty houses demolished. One of the jets was shot down. 16 July, Mujahideen attack residential quarters of militia near Puli Alam, headquarters of Logar valley. On July 25 Mujahideen equipped with light and heavy weapons launched a series of attacks on Soviet-Kabul positions throughout the Logar province inflicting heavy losses. Niazi, Kulangar and Deh Nau security posts were wiped out.

On July 27 Mujhideen attacked positions in Khoshi. On July 28 Mujahideen attacked a convoy of Soviet-Kabul troops going to Gardez from Kabul in the region of Mohammad Agha. Five tanks and 7 trucks

were destroyed. Part of the convoy reached Gardez. Its destination was stated to be Zazi. 2 August, within a week Mujhideen launched a second attack on Pul-e-Alam, destroying provincial headquarters of "Saur Revolution Guards. Mujahideen who were using rocket launchers killed 10 soldiers. The same day Mujahideen attacked a security post near subdivisional town of Mohammad Agha, killing four soldiers. Later Soviet-Kabul troops fired at a passenger bus coming from Gardez, as a result of which 22 civilians, mostly women and children, were killed.

On August 9, Soviet-Kabul forces bombard Du Bandi area. Soon afterwards a number of paratroopers were dropped in the vicinity. But they were forced to retreat. Before beating retreat paratroopers laid anti-personnel mines. Mujahideen arrested a Khad (Secret Service) agent in Aab-e-hakan area. He was charged of poisoning food served to Mujahideen. Fifteen Mujahideen were affected by the poisoned food.

*VOIR:* Fierce combats took place between Afghan Mujahideen and Soviet Afghan troops in Mohammad Agha Woleswali during the last week in which heavy casualties were inflicted on Soviet-Afghan troops. Heavy losses were also caused to their military equipment (August 12). Army post of Qila Naeem attacked.

*Radio Tehran:* Twenty four communist troops were killed in clashes during the last week. In retaliation, the communist troops bombarded residential area of Kolanjiar city, in which several civilians were martyred. (August 6). In a fierce battle between Afghan Mujahideen and Soviet Afghan troops a large number of communist troops were killed or injured while two Soviet planes were shot down by Mujahideen (August 23).

*BBC:* Reports have been received of fierce fighting in Logar province (August 12).

*VOA:* Western diplomats in Pakistan said that Soviet aircraft earlier this month shelled Korang (Pb) in Logar province killing at least twenty four civilians. Fierce fighting has been reported in Logar area in recent weeks (August 12). Meanwhile, the sources say government special commando troops despatched from Kabul to reinforce the Gardez garrison earlier this month, have been turned back by guerillas in Logar province north of Paktiya. (August 26).

*Radio Dubai:* Heavy fighting is reported between Mujahideen and Afghan-Soviet forces in Logar and several parts of Afghanistan. (August 3).

*Radio Kabul:* As a result of successful operations made by the armed forces with the cooperation of the working people of Logar province a number of counter-revolutinonary elements were wiped

out and some quantity of explosives and arms seized. A depot of ammunition of the enemy was also fully destroyed during this operation.

**Wardak**

*Mujahideen Sources:* 16 July, Mujahideen attack Soviet-Kabul "headquarters" in Maidan Shehr with 107mm rockets. A car and two buildings were hit. Twenty troops killed. 22 July, a strong Soviet-Kabul force arrives and builds five posts in Karchigh and Deh Afghanan areas. However, Mujahideen attack the posts on July 21 and 22 "wiped them out completely". A quantity of arms and ammunition, clothing and food fell to Mujahideen. Twenty of the enemy troops were killed and 30 wounded. Soviet-Kabul troops heavily shelled the rural areas around Maidan Shehr after the fall of their newly established security posts. During three days of shelling 77 civilians, mostly women and children, were killed. More than 100 houses were demolished.

August 15, Soviet-Kabul troops attack Mujahideen positions in the mountains of Gurbat in Jaghatu district. After two days of fighting Mujahideen were compelled to retreat under heavy pressure. Soviet-Kabul troops completely destoryed the village of Kudai and number of houses in other nearby villages.

They killed 23 civilians in Kunjghatu and four in Gandakul. Fire bombs were dropped on crops. After setting up two new posts in Sisai, Soviet-Kabul troops return to their bases. The operation evidently aimed at sealing Mujahideen routes to northern areas.

*BBC:* Fierce fighting is reported form Wardak province (August 12).

*Radio Kabul:* As a result of successful operation of the armed forces in the outskirts of Wardak province, a large number of saboteurs were wiped out. A huge quantity of arms including three mortars, four anti-tank mines, one American made heavy machine gun, 27 Chinese made Kalashinkovs and four light machine guns were seized from the viminals (August 10).

*Radio Moscow:* Afghan security forces liberated many areas of Wardak province from counter-revolutionaries recently. According to Bakhtar Agency report several weapons including rocket launchers were seized. The security forces also captured two radio stations of counter-revolutionaries (August 8).

## APPENDIX -- 1

## ESTIMATE OF LOSSES IN AGUST 1986 : MUJAHIDEEN SOURCES

*Soviet Casualties:* 379 killed; 115 wounded (4 captured).

*Kabul Casualties:* 1,068 killed; 457 wounded (411 captured).

*Soviet-Kabul Casualties:* 664 killed; 116 wounded.

*Defections:* 83.

*Mujahideen Casualties:* 194 killed; 330 wounded (8 captured).

*Afghan Civilian Casulaties:* 194 killed; 22 wounded.

*Soviet-Kabul Material Losses:* 10 aircraft; 14 helicopters; 145 tanks; 21 APCs; 15 T/APC; 60 HMVs; 65 trucks; 4 wirelesss sets; 7 jeeps; 2 mortors; 28 LMGs; 16 MGs; 787 kalashinkov; 1 Dschka; 59 security posts; 7 munition depots; 1 food depot; 12 oil/T; 2 rocket launcers; 152 different quantity of arms; 140 handgernades; 6,000 rounds; 1 factory (wood work); 5.000 bullets; 1 building; 1 base; 7 rocket; 2 barracks; 2 radars; 10 mines; 5 mules; 1 mine detector.

*Mujahideen and Afghan Civilian Material Losses:* 25 villages; 220 house; 3 buses; 6 tractors; 5 hideouts.

## APPENDIX — 2

## ESTIMATE OF LOSSES IN AUGUST 1986 : SOVIET-KABUL (RADIO KABUL) SOURCES

*Mujhaideen and Afghan Civilian ("Counter-revolutionaries") Losses:* 526 killed and 63 captured.

*Returnees (those availing amnesty, voluntarily surrendering, changing allegiance and joining Soviet-Kabul ranks:* 780.

*Mujahideen Material Losses:* 41 Kalashinokvs; 50 mines; 205 RPGs; 7 mortars; 29 PRG shells; 11 different quantities of arms and ammunition; 13 bases/hideouts; 29 kg of explosives and 2 wireless sets; 50 missiles; 4 crates of handgrenades and 100 boxes of cartridges.

## APPENDIX — 3

# PROVINCEWISE INCIDENTS IN AUGUST 1986
# (MUJAHIDEEN SOURCES)

| | | Total Incidents | Provincial Capital | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Bordering Pakistan | Nimruz | | Zaranj | |
| | Hilmand | xxx | Lashkargarh | |
| | Qandahar | xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx xxxxxxxxx | Qandahar | xxxxxxxxxx xxx |
| | Zabul | xxxx | Qalat Gilzai | |
| | Ghazni | xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx | Ghazni | xxx |
| | Paktika | xxxx | Sharna | |
| | Paktiya | xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx xxxxxxxxx | Gardez | xxx |
| | Ningarhar | xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx xxxxxxxxxxx | Jalalabad | x |
| | Kunar | xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx | Chagha Sarai | |
| Bordering Soviet Union | Badakhshan | xxxxxxxxx | Faizabad | |
| | Takhar | xxx | Taloqan | |
| | Kunduz | | Kunduz | |
| | Baghlan | xxx | Baghlan | xx |
| | Samangan | xxxxxxxxxxx | Samangan | |
| | Balkh | xxxxxxxxx | Mazar-i-Sharif | |
| | Jozjan | xxxxxxxx | Shebergan | |
| | Faryab | xxx | Maimana | |
| | Badghis | | Qala Nau | |
| Bordering Iran | Herat | xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx xxxxxxxxxxx | Herat | xx |
| | Farah (Nimruz) | | Farah (Zaranj) | |
| Central Afghanistan | Bamiyan | | Bamiyan | |
| | Ghor | xxx | Changcharan | |
| | Uruzgan | xxxx | Tarin Kot | xx |
| Kabul & Adj. Provinces | Kabul | xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx | Kabul | xxxxxxxxxx xxxxx |
| | Parwan | xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx | Charikar | xx |
| | Kapisa | | Mahmud-i-Raqi | |
| | Laghman | xxxx | Mehtarlam | |
| | Logar | xxxxxxxxxxx | Pule Alam | xx |
| | Wardak | xxxxxxxxxxx | Koteasro | xxx |
| | TOTAL: | 397 Engagements | | |

x = Inside city  v = Vicinity of city

## APPENDIX — 4

# MUJAHIDEEN MOBILE AND IMMOBILE TARGETS AND SOVIET–KABUL OPERATIONS IN AUGUST 1986 (MUJAHIDEEN SOURCES)

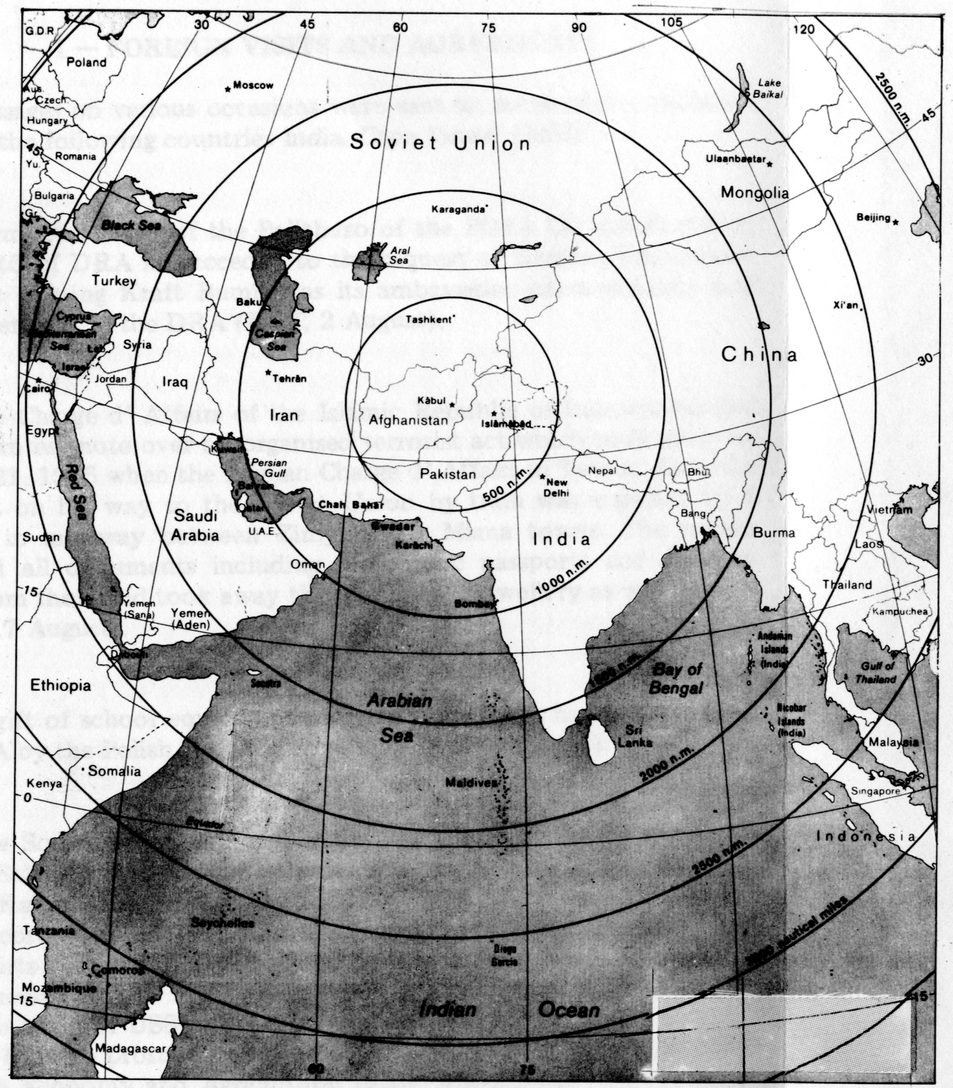
| | | Mujahideen Mobile Targets | Mujahideen Immobile Targets | Soviet-Karmal Operations-Air & Ground |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Bordering Pakistan | Nimruz | | | |
| | Hilmand | | xxx | |
| | Qandahar | xxxxxxxxxxxx xxx | xxxxxxxxxxxx | |
| | Zabul | xx | xx | |
| | Ghazni | xxxxxx | xxxxxxxxxx | xx |
| | Paktika | x | xxx | |
| | Paktiya | xxxx | xxxxxxxxxxxx xxxx | xxxxxxxxx |
| | Ningarhar | xxxxxxxxxxxxx | xxxxxxxxxx | xxxxx |
| | Kunar | xxxxxxx | xxxxxx | xxx |
| Bordering Soviet Union | Badakhshan | xxxxxxxx | | |
| | Takhar | xx | | |
| | Kunduz | | | |
| | Baghlan | x | xx | |
| | Samangan | xxx | xx | xxxxxx |
| | Balkh | xxx | xxxx | xx |
| | Jozjan | xxx | | xxxxx |
| | Faryab | x | x | x |
| | Badghis | | | |
| Bordering Iran | Herat | xxxxxxxxxxxxx xxxxxxx | x | xxxxxxx |
| | Farah (Nimruz) | | | |
| Central Afghanistan | Bamiyan | | | |
| | Ghor | xxx | | |
| | Uruzgan | x | xx | x |
| Kabul & Adj. Provinces | Kabul | xxxxxxxxxxxxx xxxxxxxxxxxxx xxxxxxx | xxxxxxxxxxxx xxxxx | x |
| | Parwan | xxxxxxxxxxxx xx | xxxxx | |
| | Kapisa | | | |
| | Laghman | | x | xxx |
| | Logar | xxxx | xxxxxxx | |
| | Wardak | xxx | xx | xxxxxx |
| TOTAL: | | 150 | 106 | 51 |

## APPENDIX — 5

# PROVINCEWISE SOVIET–KABUL SECURITY OPERATIONS & RETURNEES IN AUGUST 1986 (RADIO KABUL)

| | | Soviet-Karmal Operations | Returnees |
|---|---|---|---|
| Bordering Pakistan | Nimruz | | |
| | Hilmand | | |
| | Qandahar | xxxC | |
| | Zabul | xxxxx | |
| | Ghazni | | |
| | Paktika | | |
| | Paktiya | xx | |
| | Ningarhar | xxxxx | R (180) |
| | Kunar | | |
| Bordering Soviet Union | Badakhshan | | |
| | Takhar | CCC | |
| | Kunduz | | |
| | Baghlan | xxxxx | |
| | Samangan | | |
| | Balkh | xxxxx | |
| | Jozjan | | R (100) |
| | Faryab | | |
| | Badghis | | |
| Bordering Iran | Herat | xxxxCCC | |
| | Farah | | |
| | (Nimruz) | | |
| Central Afghanistan | Bamiyan | | |
| | Ghor | xxxxx | |
| | Uruzgan | | |
| Kabul & Adj. Provinces | Kabul | xxxxxxC | R (500) |
| | Parwan | | |
| | Kapisa | | |
| | Laghman | | |
| | Logar | xxxxxxx | |
| | Wardak | xxxxxx | |
| | TOTAL: | 53 Security forces operations (x)<br>8 Counter-revolutionaries operations (C) | 780 Returnees |

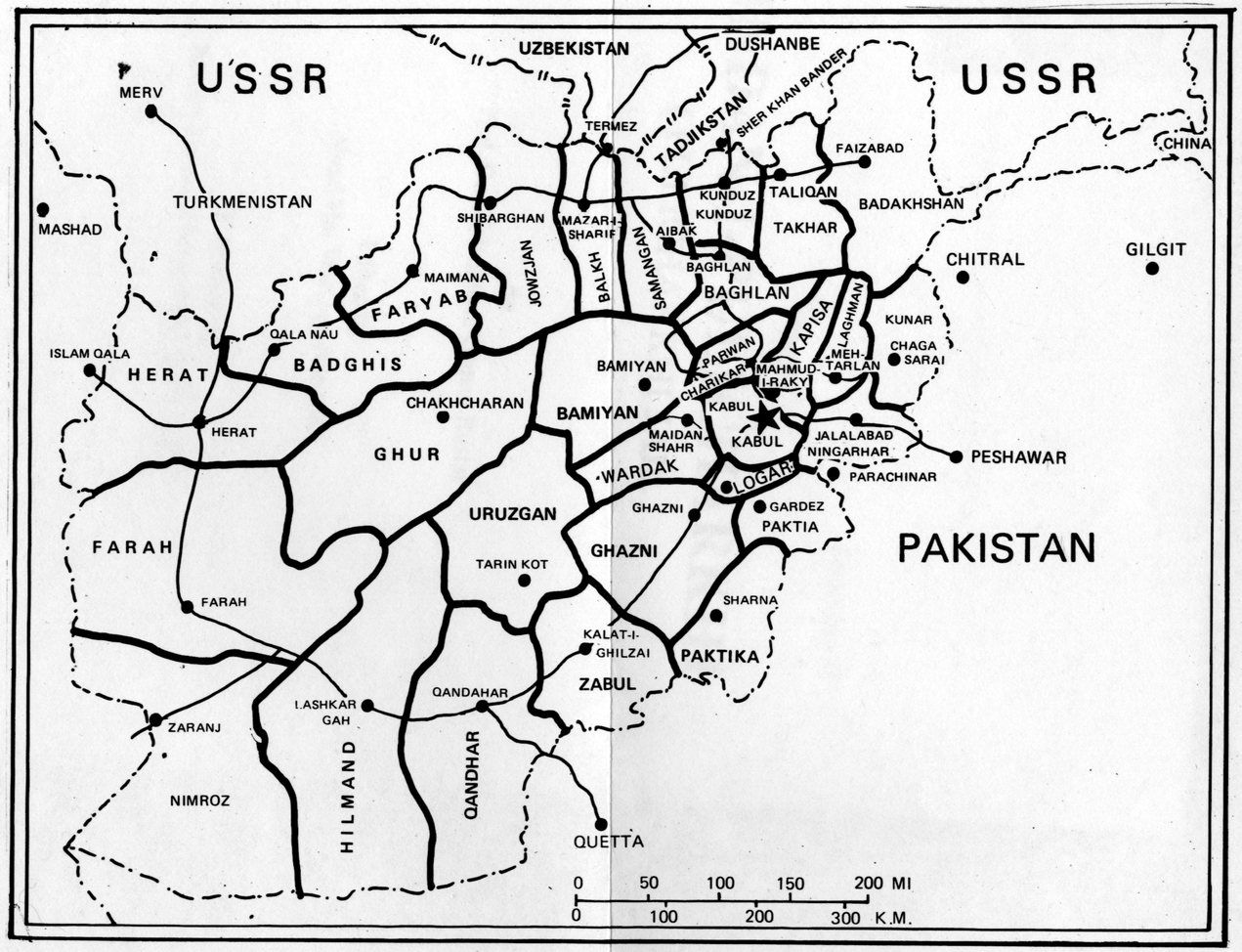
APPENDIX — VI A




APPENDIX — 6

Map of Afghanistan

APPENDIX — VI B




*Mujahideen Sources:* Conflict reported during August 1986 in 23 out of 29 provinces *except* Nimruz, Kunduz Badghis, Farah, Bamiyan, and Kapisa.

*Radio Kabul:* Conflict reported in 11 provinces: Qandahar, Zabul, Paktiya, Ningarhar, Takhar, Balkh, Herat Ghor, Kabul, Logar and Wardak.

# II. — THE POLITICO-ECONOMIC AND CULTURAL DEVELOPMENTS IN AFGHANISTAN

## 1 — FOREIGN VISITS AND AGREEMENTS

Messages on various occasions were sent to, received and exchanged from the following countries India, Cape Verde, USSR.

### GDR

Karmal, member of the Politburo of the PDPA CC and President of the RC of DRA has acceded to the request of German Democratic Republic naming Kraft Bumbal as its ambassador extra-ordinary and plenipotentiary in the DRA *(KNT*, 2 August).

### Iran

The Charge d' Affairs of the Islamic Republic of Iran was handed over a protest note over an organised terrorist act which took place on August 21, 1986 when the Afghan Charge d' Affairs in Tehran Ziauddin Wahadat on his way to the Soviet Union by train was attacked by 5 persons in mid-way between Zimyan and Miana towns. The raiders snatched all documents including diplomatic passports and identity cards from them and took away the money and jewellery as well (Radio Kabul, 17 August).

### Poland

A gift of school equipment and consumer goods has been made to the DRA by the Polish People's Republic *(KNT*, 2 August).

### USSR

The Soviet Union will supply the equipment and materials for repairing Salang anti-avalanche galleries and paving of Qala Tak Doshakh road of Kabul-Hairaton highway.

According to another report, a contract for sending Soviet technical experts to the DRA was signed by Afghan and Soviet authorities. A sopkesman of the Ministry said that the contracts will be financed from the credit of USSR *(KNT*, 2 August).

In Kabul a protocol has been signed on Soviet assistance to Afghanistan in Economy and Agricultural fields. Afghanistan will be assisted in building agricultural laboraty and research station. (Radio Moscow, 8 August).

The Soviet and Afghan Foreign Ministers Eduard Sheverdnadze and Shah Mohammad Dost met in Moscow and exchanged views on the questions concerning a political settlement around Afghanistan (Radio Moscow, 10 August).

On the invitation of the State Committee for Culture of the DRA, an artist's group of the puppet theatre of Kirghiz Soviet Socialist Republic of USSR arrived in Kabul. The artists of the puppet theatre of Kirghiz will train the artists of the puppet theatre of DRA *(KNT*, 10 August).

A protocol for Afghan students study in higher and secondary vocational educational institutions in the USSR was concluded by the concerned authorities of the two countries in the first week of August.

Under the protocol, 1800 Afghan youth will be sent to the Soviet Union for study in different higher and secondary educational institutions of the USSR in the academic year 1986-87. The Soviet Union, in addition to training skilled workers and specialists, also renders assistance to the DRA in the establishment of training institution for specialists graduating from higher and secondary vocational institutions. For example, the Polytechnic Institute was built in Kabul with the assistance of the USSR. So far 5000 engineers have been trained there in 10 subjects *(KNT*, 13 August).

## New Envoy

Pavel Petrovich Mozhaev has been appointed as ambassador extra ordinary and plenipotentiary of the Soviet Union to the DRA. Pavel Petrovich Mozhaev presented his credentials to Karmal on August 19, 1986 and held a meeting with Najib *(KNT*, 20 August).

## Soviet Assistance

So far about 200 economic and cultural projects have been constructed or under construction with the cooperation and assistance of the Soviet Union. Substantial Soviet help will be rendered in the field of medical services in the implementation of the first year socio-economic development plan of the DRA. During the post revolution years the Soviet Union has assisted a million roubles in construction of three health institutions i.e., State Central Polyclinic, Central Blood Bank and the 200 bed hospital of Kunduz Province.

Some 130 Soviet experts are serving in health centres of the DRA *(KNT*, 25 August).

## NAM

The Afghan delegation headed by the Chairman of the Council of

Ministers Sultan Ali Keshtmand arrived in Harare to take part in the Summit Conference of the Non-Aligned Movement (Radio Kabul, 30 August).

## 2 — POLITICAL DEVELOPMENTS

### Politburo Meeting

The Periodic Session of the Politburo of PDPA CC was held on July 31. The session discussed certain issues on the subsequent realization of the tasks set forth by the 19th Plenum of PDPA CC and adopted necessary decisions. The session also evaluated the outcomes of the implementation of DRA's Socio-Economic development plan during the first quarter of current Afghan year (begun March 21, '86) and the measures for eliminating backwardness and passed a resolution in this respect. The resolution reads:

— The Politburo of the PDPA CC points out that although the plan of the first quarter has as a whole been implemented from the point of view of industrial production serious deficiencies yet exist in the work of some of the ministries, state department, party committees and organs of people's power in localities. All possibilities and reserves have not been utilized for augmentation of production.

- Out of 17 ministries and departments, seven have not been able to fulfil their planned tasks. The production of Cement, Origin, Iron products, Concrete, Bricks, Ginned Cotton, Meat and edible oil have decreased compared to the first quarter of last year.
- The ministries of light industries and foodstuffs commerce, and power energy have not implemented their plans of industrial production. Slackness is observed in the implementation of land and water reforms. The area of cultivation of industrial and other corps has decreased.
- The major indices in the air transport private sector, road transport and some of the indices in trade have not been achieved. Full use of investment, particularly in frontier provinces has not been made. The Politburo emphasized that:

— The attention of the consultative bodies of the ministries, department and official incharge of concerned organs, comrades Lemar Lakanwal, Pakteen, Rawar and Jalalar, should be drawn to this point that necessary measures have not been taken by them for the accomplishment of the first quarter plans of 1365 HS (1986) and they are obliged to remove the existing deficiencies and backwardness in the second quarter of the current year.

— It recomended the CC of NFF (a social and creative organisation) to turn the second congress into an important event for implementation of the resolution of 16th and 19th plenums of PDPA CC and step up activities for finding ways of national compromise, strengthening of armed forces, expansion of co-operation with religious and other organisations as well as expansion of state power in localities.
— It issued directives to the Commerce Ministry to work out a comprehensive plan for eliminating existing short comings, achieving rapid improvement for organisation of domestic and foreign trade, ensuring the supply of essential goods to the population of cities and villages.
— to maintain necessary order in distribution, storing and transport of commodities particularly the goods supplied through gratis assistance of the Soviet Union.

The Politburo directed party and state leaders to establish close links with the people through their daily meetings and should come upto their expectations. Abdul Rahim Peshrau, provincial party committee secretary of Jauzjan and Aziz Ahmed Secretary of provincial party of Kabul were relived of their jobs due to serious weaknesses in their party work.

The Politburo of the PDPA CC cautioned that non-implementation of plans is considered as violation of the stateplan and party discipline and serious penalty measures including relief from the jobs would be taken for those found guilty. *(KNT*, 2, 23 August, BBC 22, August).

Najib attended a session of the PDPA CC apparatus held on 2 August 1986 and gave a detailed lecture on the reconstruction of Party political work. A number of Politburo members and secretaries of the CC PDPA, heads and deputy-heads of departments of PDPA CC, Chiefs of social organizations, members of Council of Minister's Staff of the PDPA CC and several party caders attended the session *(KNT*, 3 August).

## Visits, Meetings and Other Engagements of The Afghan Party Leader Dr. Najibullah

### Meeting with Delegations

Najib held meetings with the delegations came to Afghanistan to participate in the Afghan Armed Forces Day ceremonies. The delegations were headed by the Deputy Defence Ministers and were from the following Countries. Soviet Union, Poland, GDR, Czechoslavakia, Hungary, Bulgaria (Roadio Kabul, 19 August, 1986).

Najib visited on 11 August the 11th party precinct and met with the secretary departmental heads of the precinct as well as officials incharge of social organisations. He made inquiries about local problems and implementation of the decisions of 19th plenum of the PDPA CC in precinct. He drew the attention of the party workers of the precinct to the solution of the people's issues. He stated that officials incharge who do not respond to criticism would be investigated. He also spoke on the activities of youth organisation and women's council of the 11th precinct. The activists of the party precinct expressed their full support to the CC, Politburo and the live of 19th plenum of PDPA CC aimed at reconstruction of party and social organisations *(KNT*, 12 August).

**Najib Visits Paktia Province**

Najib visited Gardez City Centre of Paktia province on August 12. He also visited the provincial party committee of Paktia. He also addressed to the gathering of Chiefs elders and youth of Gardez City *(KNT*, 13 August).

**TUA**

The 14th plenum of the Central Council of Trade Unions of Afghanistan (TUA) was held on August 11.

The undelayable tasks of the trade unions regarding reconstruction, enhancing the role of trade unions in defence of the revolution and providing better living conditions for the people of the country formed the main theme of the plenum. Measures were also adopted in the plenum on organizational issues, and the activities of the Central Council of trade unions were critically evaluated. At the beginning of the session Satar Purdeli, President of the Central Council of Trade Unions of Afghanistan presented the main report to the plenum. The report in part said:

— The membership of trade unions has achieved visible growth after the 13th plenum of the Central Council of TUA. At present 285 thousand members are organized in 2774 primary TU organizations. Over 13,000 members have been admitted to the ranks of trade unions between the two plenums. The report pointed out that serious shortcomings still existed in the work and activities of trade unions of Afghanistan. This is because of not seeking effective methods and forms of organizational training work among the broad strata of the people. The deficiency mainly arises from lack of revolutionary discipline and self-criticism. The new methods of work have so far not been implemented in TU Councils and organizations *(KNT*, 12 August).

## Elections

Elections to local government bodies continue in Afghanistan. They are held stage by stage and have already taken place in more than half of the provinces. The elections will be over next month. Workers, peasants, craftsmen, representatives of the country's intelligentia and religious leaders have been elected to the goyernment bodies. This is alongwith the policy extending the social basis of the revolution. In the month of August as reported in KNT 50 deputies to the local organs of statepower and administration were elected in Ghazni province, 35 in Takhar province, 38 in Metarlam City of Laghman province. 15 in the villages of Badghis province. Similarly 50 in Kandhar city and 488 deputies in 63 villages of Herat province were elected. *(KNT*, 2, 4, 11, 12, 25, August 1986).

## Personnel Changes

Abdul Rahim Peshrau, provincial party committee secretary of Jauzjan and Aziz Ahmed Secretary of provincial party of Kabul were relieved of their jobs due to serious weakness in their party work. *(KNT*, 2, 23, August).

Dr. Anhita Ratebzad the President of the women organisation was replaced by another women Feroza, an alternate member of the CC. Two other women were also appointed, Sultana acting director and Shafiqa Razminda an assistant director of the organisation. (Reported Monthly Bulletin Afghan Information Centre Pakistan August '86).

## Government Officials Awarded Sentences

Five government officials have been awarded sentences upto 20 years on charge of embezzlement of government funds and for supporting anti-government elements in northern Kunduz province *(VOA*, 8 August).

## Armed Forces Day was Observed

A function was held in Kabul to mark the Armed Forces day. The function was attended by Najib, and members of the Politburo of the Party's CC, RC, and council of Ministers (Radio Kabul, 18 August).

## Promotions

In recognition of his services for the cause of the Saur Revolution and Independence of the country, Major General Nazar Mohammad (Defence Minister) has been promoted to the rank of Lt. General (Radio Moscow, 18 August).

### Medals and Orders

Medals and orders of the DRA approved by the presidium of the RC were presented to several members of party committee of Kabul city on August 10 for their services in defence of the April Revolution and their active role in strengthening and consolidation of the armed forces *(KNT*, 11 August).

## 3 — ECONOMY

According to the main aspects of socio-economic growth of the DRA in 1986-1991, following work will be done in the reconstruction and repairs of highways and roads. The reconstruction and asphalting of 332-km of Kabul-Hairation highway, construction of 400-metre long fourth phase of Salang galleries and 56-km long Sheberghan-Saripul road will be carried out during the first five-year plan after the revolution *(KNT*, 10 August).

### Private Sector

31 new projects have been endorsed for the private sector in the month of July of current year. The annual production of the new projects in the spheres of shoe manufacture, intestine processing, carpet-weaving, poultry, confectionery, stone cutting etc, would amount to Afghanis 1385 million, currently 337 private industries are functioning in the country out of which 43 are in the provinces. The initial capital of these industries reaches Afghanis 2593 million and final capital Afghanis 3343 million.

With the implementation of the first five year plan after the revolution, the department will raise the volume of private investment from 6008.1 million to 7171.8 million Afghanis. The figure shows an increase of 20 per cent over the last five year *(KNT*, 3 August).

### Private Investment

In accordance with the popular policy of the State regarding the attraction of private investment and its encouragement and protection 23 new projects were sanctioned in a session of high committee for private investments on 11 August with an initial capital of over 136 million Afghanis and working capital of 434 million Afghanis *(KNT*, 12 August).

### Land Cultivated

Cooperatives members and individual peasants have cultivated 74,000 hectares of land in the spring sowing of current year in Zabul

province *(KNT*, 4 August).

**Land Reforms**

392 land ownership documents have reportedly distributed to the landless and small landholders of Ghazni and Helmand province *(KNT*, 4 August).

600 landownership documents were distributed to the people of Herat, Ghazni and Fariab provinces *(KNT*, 10 August).

**Cooperatives**

There are 674 agricultural consumer and handicraft cooperatives in the country at present with 150,000 members *(KNT*, 7 August).

**Housing**

Over 150 workers of Afghan Carpentary Enterprise (ACE) were given residential plots in the low price project of Kabul city *(KNT*, 12 August).

**Peasant Councils**

The peasant councils in province take active part in implementation of land and water reform. Fighting the "counter revolution", finding markets for the surplus products of peasants and giving timely assistance to peasants are among the major tasks of peasant councils. Due to the efforts of peasant councils in Paktia province 17 peasant cooperatives with a membership of over 1600 are engaged in agricultural activities.

Around two million Afghanis worth of improved seeds, chemical fertiliser and agricultural machinary were given on credit basis to members of peasants councils during the spring sowing campaign. Over 500 peasants have been enrolled in 22 literacy courses in the centre and suburbs of the province *(KNT*, 21 August).

**Cotton Textile**

With the successful implementation of the first five year socio-eonomic development plan, cotton textiles production of the country will increase from 51 million metres to 135 million metres *(KNT*, 23 August).

## 4 — YOUTH EDUCATION, CULTURE AND HEALTH

**DYO**

The 14th plenum of the CC of the Domocratic Youth organiza-

tion of Afghanistan DYOA was held on August 4 Najib attended the plenum. Abdul Rahim Hatif, Chairman of the Central Council of the NFF, Nazar Mohammad Minister of Defence, Ghulam Faroque Yoqubi Minister of state security, Najmuddin Kawiani head of organisational department of CC of the PDPA also attended the plenum. The plenum relieved nine full members and four alternate members of the DYOA from the membership of the CC. A number of amendments in DYOA's rule were also made unanimously. 11 alternate members of the CC of DYOA were promoted as full members of the organization. 25 new alternate members were added to the Youth organization. (Radio Kabul, 8 August '86).

**Education in Mother Tongue**

Education in monther tongue for the different nationalities residing in the country has become possible for the first time as in enshrined in the fundamental principals of the DRA, and in the decree No. 26 of the R.C. It has been reported by KNT that in the pre-revolution years, education was possible only in two national languages Pashtoo and Dari but after the revolution instruction in three languages i.e., Uzbeki, Turkmani and Baluchi was added. To serve this end the Ministry of Education established its compilation and translation department, to bring out school books in these languages *(KNT*, August 21, 1986).

**Construction of Primary Schools**

The construction of 305 primary schools in the capital and the provinces of the country is envisaged in the first five year socio-economic plan of the DRA it was reported that after the April Revolution 1,831 schools were completely destroyed or damaged by the "counter revolutionaries". *(KNT*, August 21, 1986).

**Literacy Courses**

8 new literacy courses in Kabul city and 13 in districts of Laghman, Farah, Samngan, Balkh and Kandhar provinces were established *(KNT*, August 9, 1986).

**Culture**

The Folklore Foundation of Afghanistan Set-up under the State Committee for Cultural last year, has collected and preserved thousands of specimens of folk literature, traditions and folk medicine. Exchange of delegations, experts and folklore publications with friendly countries plays a significant role in the expansion of the folklore Foundation of

Afghanistan. Attempt are also being made by the foundation to acquire membership of the international Folklore foundation, which has its headquarters in Finland *(KNY*, August 12, 1986).

## Youth Joins Armed Forces

629 Youth of Jauz Jan province who have completed 18 years of their age have voluntarily enrolled themselves in the ranks of the armed forces. From the beginning of the current year up to now over 3300 persons in the province have joined the detachments of the armed forces. According to another report many soldiers who had deserted the armed forces have availed themselves of the amnesty decree of the presidium of the R.C. and returned to their units in the province *(KNT*, August 20, 1986).

## Health

A report in No. 40 (May-June) issue of UNICEF INTERCOM notes that in Kabul city the mortality rate of infants under one year from diarrhoea dieseases decreased by 72 per cent in 1984-1985 and the mortality of children in the ages 1 to 4 by 48 per cent. The "revolutionary state" has paid great attention to people's health by establishing new hospitals and clinics. Over 372,000 children were under special medical surveillance last year and 441,000 other were vaccinated and immunized against six major diseases about 20,000 children and mothers were treated last year. After the victory of the April revolution, the number of hospitals in the capital and provinces increased from 57 to 64, beds from 3237 to 4776, city clinics from 2 to 38, state run pharmacies from 27 to 65 and mother and child clinics from 12 to 30. Large scale medical care will be provided to meet the needs of the whole population. (Reported *KNT*, August 23, 1986).

## Drug Production

Drug production in the country will increase by 73 per cent in the first five-year Socio-Economic plan compared to 1985.

New 73 state owned pharmacies are functioning all over the country. The state run pharmacies offer drugs 12% cheaper than the market prices. *(KNT*, August 25, 1986).

## Hospital in Faizabad

The foundation stone of a new hospital in Faizabad city capital of Badakhshan province was laid. This two storeyed building which will be built on two hectare at a cost of 4.5 million Afs will have a poly-

clinic with 100 beds, administrtive offices and others *(KNT*, August 9, 1986).

## 5 — NATIONALITIES POLICY

### WDOA re-named All-Afghanistan Women's Council. (AAWC)

The 6th plenum of the Central Council of WDOA was held on August 5. The plenum discussed organisational issues and future tasks of the WDOA in occordance with the resolutions of the 16th 17th 18th and 19th plenums of the PDAPA CC. Najib addressed the plenum and presented to the plenum, the recomendation of the Politburo of PDPA CC regarding the change of name of the organization from Women's Democratic organization of Afghanistan (WDOA) to All-Afghanistan Women's Council. The (AAWC) recomendation was confirmed by the plenum. *(KNT*, August 7).

### Najib Criticises the Women

According to another source, while addressing to the plenum of WDOA Najib strongly criticised the women for their reluctance to participate in military and security services, which he said "indicates the survival of a feudal relationship". He also confessed that "it is a shame that the defection of young recruits from the armed forces is still going on. (Monthly Bulletin Afghan Information Centre Pakistan August 1986).

### Plenum of Women's Council Kabul City

The third plenum of Women's Council of Kabul city was held on August 11. The plenum discussed the organizational issues and the tasks of Women's Council in accordance with the resolutions of the 19th plenum of the party Central Committee and the plenum of All-Afghanistan Women's Council. Zahour Razamjo, Secretary of Kabul city party committee attended the meeting. The plenum unanimously elected the new president and 21 other members, belonging to various social state of the women's council of Kabul city *(KNT*, 13 August).

### Solidarity with Pukhtoons and Baluchs Observed

The day of solidarity with the Pukhtoon and Baluch brothers was observed in Kabul and other provinces of the country. The special ceremonies, arranged in the Pukhtoonistan Square in Kabul city were attended by Najib and other important and high officials (Radio Kabul, 31 August).

PESHAWAR

### Tribal

A jirga of Afridi people was held in Bara. It demanded from the government of Pakistan to immediately withdraw its troops from the Khyber Pass (Radio Moscow, 5 August).

A tribal Jirga of Bajaur Agency was recently held. It condemned the Pakistan government and expressed full support ot DRA *(KNT*, August 10).

On the occasion of Eid-ul-Azha tribal leaders of the North and South Waziristan, Kurram, Khyber, Mohmand and Bajur Agencies sent greeting messages to Afghan leadership and the people of DRA (Radio Kabul, 14 August).

The executive commission of the Central Council of High Jirga of Frontier Tribes held a session on Thursday under the Chairmanship of Haji Mohammad Samkani. The session welcomed the Radio-TV speech of Comrade Najib and Mikhail Gorbachev concerning the partial return of the limited military contingent of the Soviet Union *(KNT*, 2 August).

### Returnees

180 persons have returned ot DRA from Pakistan availing the amnesty proclaimed by the Presidium of the RC of the DRA *(KNT*, 11 August).

500 compatriots of Hazara nationality returned to Kabul on August 4, by availing the general amnesty decreee of the government (Radio Kabul, 15 August).

## Religion

### Eid-ul-Azha Celebrated in DRA

Eid-ul-Azha was celebrated in Afghanistan with religious fervor and enthusiasm. In the Capital, Kabul shopping crowds were seen buying sweets clothes and other things piled on the shops.

Najib, Karmal, Sultan Ali Kishtmand and members of party CC, Politburo and secretariat, members of R.C. and Ministerial Councils and high civil and military officials offered Eid prayers at Eidgah Jamia Mosque in Kabul. Karmal also sent a message to the people of Afghanistan. On the occasion of Eid-ul-Azha, Presidium of the R.C. of DRA remitted the remaining term of imprisonment of a number of prisoners in the capital and provinces of the country (Radio Kabul and *KNT*, August 13).

## Supreme Council of Ulema Condemns the US

The Supreme Council of Ulema and Clergy of Afghanistan in a message to United Nations Secretary General Perez d' Cuellar has condemned the United States interference in the internal affairs of the Republic. (Radio Moscow, 1 August 1986).

## Network of Madrassas expand's

Presently about 5,500 youth are studying in religious 'Madrassas' and 'Darul Hafezes' (institutes for memorization of holy Quran). This was stated by Asadullah Jahedi, deputy head of the higher religious 'Madrasas' of the Ministry of Education. He added at present there are 20 madrasas in the country. After the revolution for the first time in the country's history the theological books on the holy Quran, Prophet Mohammad and his bright works in 2 volumes, the series of learning of Arabic language in 10 volumes, principle of Hadees and history of Islam have been provided and put in use by students of Madrasas and the printing of rare Islamic book is currently continuing *(KNT*, 3 August).

## 3,000 Afghans Perform "Haj"

Around 3,000 Afghans have gone this year (1986) for Haj pilgrimage. The State of DRA has given a subsidy of Afghanis 101,242 million for Haj pilgrims. Over 430,417 million Afghanis were spent after the revolution for religious purposes *(KNT*, 13 August).